The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

Mr. Pleasants,

YOU will be pleased to publish the underwritten account of Flour inspected by me, being the quantity and quality inspected between the 4th day of September, 1799, and the 31st of August, 1800; together with an account of forfeitures accruing to the commonwealth for deficiency in weight, bad barrels, &c. likewise the subjoined requisition to millers, and oblige your most obedient servant,

W. HOLIDAY.

Barrels.	
38,348	*Superfine,*
22,499	*Fine,*
2,611	*Middlings,*
122	*Ship Stuff,*
92	*Condemned.*
63,672	

Amount of fines received for deficiency in the weight of flour, bad barrels, &c. 130 dolls. 13 cents.

N. B. It is requested that the millers sending flour to Richmond for inspection, will pay attention in having their weights adjusted once a year that their flour is weighed with, the flour barrels to be made of good seasoned materials, and of the size directed by law, viz. 27 inches long, 17½ in diameter, with a small bilge, the hoops drove tight and well nailed with four nails in each chine hoop and three in each upper bilge hoop, lined at each head sufficiently to keep the heads from coming out; each barrel to be plainly branded with the name of the mill or mill owner, with No 2, 196, on whole barrels, and No. 4, 98, on half barrels, with the precise tear of each barrel marked upon the branded head. By complying with this requisition, it will prove a singular advantage to this valuable article of commerce.

WILLIAM HOLIDAY,
Inspector of flour for the port of Richmond.
September 25, 1800.

☞ *The printers at Staunton and Lynchburg are requested to republish the above in their respective papers.*

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (1x's)
BARTLETT STILL.

Gilliat & Kirby,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
FALL SUPPLIES
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
FANCY AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.
Also, a very extensive assortment of
WOOLENS,
Which they offer for sale on their usual terms.
(1m) September 25, 1800.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

THE SCHOONER
BETSEY,

Of Providence, about three weeks ago, arrived at Broadway, on Appomattox river, which empties into James river. The Captain, Caleb E. Hill, and the Mate, died since her arrival—The men have all abandoned her. I was informed by a boy who belonged to her, that she has Lignum Vitæ on board, that she came from Providence, in the West Indies, and touched at Norfolk on her way up to Broadway. She now lies destitute except the attention it has been in my power to bestow. Unless the owner or some person instructed comes forward, the vessel will sustain great injury, for I have endeavored to hire hands to take her in charge, and can procure none. I am inclined to think she belongs to Providence in Rhode-Island. I am prompted merely by motives of humanity to make this advertisement.

Thomas Galt.

Near Broadway, 23d Sept. 1800.

N. B. The printers who feel for their fellow men, will no doubt, give the above advertisement a place in their respective papers.—I am sorry it is not in my power to give more accurate information. I have been prevented from going on board the vessel, by an apprehension that the Captain and Mate died with an infectious fever.

Thomas Galt.

Assorted bales of Cloths,
Striped & rose Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the chest,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,
FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.
Richmond, Sept. 29, 1800. 4w

For Sale at this Printing Office,
A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED
(AMERICAN) EDITION OF
FENNING'S
Universal Spelling Book

Forty Dollars Reward,
For apprehending and securing
John Pigot,

And the property he carried off, or so much of it as will pay the forty dollars, or twenty dollars for either. He calls himself a watch maker, is a dusty ill looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, full faced, large white eyes, short dark hair, speaks quick and as though he had a plumb in his mouth, owing to the loss of his fore teeth—had on a brown coatee, spot at the elbows, black cape, light corduroy breeches, cotton stockings, and black hat about half worn. He carried with him 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 12 table spoons, 5 dozen tea ditto plain, several pair sugar tongs, and sundry articles in the jewellery line, such as lockets and rings—they were mostly stamped with two plain letters, *M. M.*—The above reward with thanks will be paid by

Mordecai Miller.

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800. (3w)

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300 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Priddy on the stage road, seven miles from Richmond, from off my horse, a pair of

Saddle Bags,

containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK NOTES, principally of the Bank of the United States, the others of Pennsylvania.—The money was in a Red Morocco Pocket book with a silver clasp: there were also in the bags one Gingam Coat, two Vests, two pair of Nankeen Pantaloons made with fact, one Shirt, &c. &c.—Whoever will secure the thief, and deliver the bags with the contents above mentioned, to Mr. M. Nice Richmond, shall receive the above reward or for the bags and contents, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN IDLE.

Richmond, September 25, 1800.

ROBERT POLLOK & CO.

Are now receiving from the ships NANCY and NEW-YORK, the principal part of their

FALL SUPPLIES;

the remainder are daily expected.

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO.
Of Petersburg; and
DUNLOP, POLLOK & CO.
Of Manchester,

Have also arrived the principal part of their

Fall & Winter Goods.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1800. (4w)

MR. FLORANCE,
Surgeon Dentist, from London,

MOST respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, that he performs all the operations of the Teeth and Gums in the most scientific and approved manner. He also transplants Natural, and sets in Artificial Teeth, equal at least to any other Professor. Upon the principles of merit, and honorable performance of what he undertakes, Mr. F. presumes to solicit the honor of public patronage.

Teeth extracted in the easiest manner; likewise Stumps if ever so buried under the Gums.

He also strongly recommends his *Tinctura* and *Dentrifice Paste*, prepared by himself, which preserve the teeth, and change them to a beautiful white; cure the gums of the scurvy, and make the breath at all times sweet and agreeable and cure the tooth-ache immediately.

Mr. FLORANCE is to be spoke with, at Mr. Fleishe's (Rising Sun) Tavern.

October 2d, 1800.

Needham & M'Cay,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in a house belonging to Mr Daniel Trueheart, opposite Capt. William Richardson's Silver-smith's shop, where they intend carrying on their business in all its various branches; and are determined by unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept 29, 1800. [tf]

N. B. *Two Apprentices wanted to the above business, who can come well recommended.*

THE subscribers have on hand the following ARTICLES, which they will sell low by Private Sale, viz.

On 6 months approved notes.
- Coarse Cloths & Duffles by the bale or piece.
- Role & striped Blankets,
- White & coloured naped Cotton & Plains,
- Mens Hats,

On 60 days.
- Coffee by the bag,
- Hyson Tea by the chest,
- German Oznaburgs by the bolt,
- Molasses by the Hhd.

Cash.
- Irish Linens,
- 4-4 and 6-4 Muslins,
- Cloths and Coatings,

A large assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

Vandewall & Mosby.

October 2d, 1800. 2w

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF *PENNSYLVANIA.*

LANCASTER, Sept. 17, 1800.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE very interesting posture of our public affairs, occasioned an assembly of Deputies from twenty-one Districts of this County, to be convened in the Borough of *Lancaster*, on the 14th day of this month. The meeting was collected from every vicinity, and was numerous and respectable. After making a selection of Republican Citizens, to be proposed as Members of the Federal and State Legislatures, they assigned to us the duty of communicating to you such matters, in relation to our political concerns, as may produce the necessary exertions at the approaching elections—The whole Lancaster Meeting was solemnly impressed with a belief, that the Elections, to be held on the 14th of October, will be far the most important that ever occurred in Pennsylvania.

In performing the very important duty confided to us, we shall endeavour to address the understandings of our Fellow-Citizens, and candidly to ground our communication upon serious truths and considerations, equally essential to the safety and happiness of all real Republicans of the *three* Parties. For we know well, that, as many of the two divisions of the federal party are *Republicans*; so all the Republican party are decided friends of our federal system of government. Those, for whom we now act, lay no claim to *exclusive Republicanism*; but they will not permit certain of their opponents to maintain a pretension to *an exclusive attachment to the Constitution of the United States.* It is the desire of the Republican interest, that the real enemies of Representative Government may be thoroughly known. We do not wish, (after the manner of the federalists, as made known by one of their confidential Members, Samuel Lyman, Esq. of Massachusetts) we do not wish to excite an unlawful and anarchic "*hatred and animosity*," to destroy the opponents to our representative governments. The Republican party only wish the people and the governments to be well informed, who are, in truth, the enemies of the Constitution. They desire, that the people may not employ those enemies, and that the Governments of the Union and of the States may enforce the Laws against them. The Republicans are utterly averse to *persecuting*, even the enemies of Representative Government, through the medium of *an irreligious* and *barbarian* spirit of "hatred and animosity;" nor will they be betrayed into such a conduct, by the example of those infuriated federalists, whose long-known violence is announced, by the Massachusetts Member of Congress to have at length divided their party. It seems the power to punish under Sedition Laws, & other known Laws, does not satisfy them. A terror, a hatred, a punishment beyond the law, and at which some of their hearts recoil, is urged to the length of a party quarrel. It is a truth, illustrative of the wicked ends to which this odious spirit is applied, that "*the reign of Terror*" and a Paris "*September*," [a time of exile and assassination] were menaced against a Citizen of Philadelphia, *through the channel of a federal civil officer*, for a decent publication in Brown's paper, which went to prove, that the British, and not the French were the beginners of the spoliation of neutral trade. This is verified on oath, and a Certificate will be furnished, on the application of any Elector, or of any Attorney for the Union or for a State. That baneful spirit of hatred, applied as it has been, greatly to foreign ends, has been used to enrage Citizen against Citizen, Friend against Friend, Brother against Brother, State against State, and the Northern against the Southern States. It has been a principal engine, for many years, against Jefferson and Madison.

It is not to be wondered, under such circumstances, that the republicans struggled against the election of Mr Rose, who clearly belongs to that part of the federalists, who are disposed to "*bold strokes.*" It is not to be wondered that we rejoiced at the removal of Mr. Pickering, and Mr. M'Henry, who belong to the same connexion. And, as we believe, that too many of the leading friends of Mr. Pinckney, and some of the friends of Mr. Adams, are disposed, in like manner, and that we shall prove their joint measures to have been productive of public evils, we hope for the election of another citizen as President. The friends of Mr. Pinckney openly avow their opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams. Of this we have certain knowledge.

One of the circumstances, that induce the desire of Mr. Jefferson's Election, is the vast expenditure of public money. On the 4th July, 1800, the Federal Government had been in operation about 11 years. The public expenditures, for that time, exceed 87 millions of dollars. Our generous unsuspecting countrymen should examine into the vast sums the Administration have expended. The monies which the government have received in those eleven years, amount to 89 millions and one third. We should have expected more economy from a N. England administration. Our brethren in those states expected, we believe, much more. As the friends of Mr Adams and General Pinckney have held all the offices of Government, we cannot believe, that our eastern fellow-citizens will be disposed to a choice of them by the Presidential Electors. The citizens, in that quarter, should pay more attention to their elections. We are surprised to observe, that the vote for members of Congress, in Connecticut, is less than 3800; when Lancaster County, at the last Election, gave, on the two sides, 3500.

Much of our public expense has arisen from the measures for *creating an Army*, on the plea of repelling French Invasion; which was, nevertheless, disbanded when we had no certainty of a treaty with France. It is difficult for us to extract, from the accounts of the proceedings of our government, any wise and good views with which the army could have been raised, that are consistent with the measure of so early disbanding of it. It is, however, truly unfortunate, on the score of the Public Economy, and indeed of political jealousies and fears, that the fullest anticipation of all the objections to the army was not made, before the laws were passed. We have been at a very great expense to appoint a vast number of officers, and to place an army upon paper, much of which might, perhaps, have been saved. It is to be greatly regretted, too, that so extensive an authority to levy regular troops relaxed the attention to the militia, and (with the new and extensive plan of volunteers) tended to diminish the wholesome influence of that *Constitutional* force.

We have yet noticed the army, chiefly as it has encreased our Public Burdens. It is much more necessary to remember it in other views. The danger of invasion is no more credited; and we now speak out. The votes for the different regiments and corps amounted, as we understand them, to about 42 000 men. The authority to employ volunteers, was extended to 75,000 men. These vast forces was accompanied by a very *singular* and *alarming* fact.—It was carried in one house of Congress, with the vote of our Senator Rose, to authorise the President to diffuse the militia north of the Potowmac, even to repel the invasion of the French: though we have expended 11 1-2 millions in measures to that end. It would seem, that we may not be *defended*, even, that invasion may not be repelled, if it must be *by the Militia*, if some of the federalists could have their will. When we remember the invariable uses to which regular armies have been notoriously applied; when we reflect that the volunteer corps consisted entirely of that federal party, which confesses that it has quarrelled about "the degree of hatred and animosity to be used against their fellow-citizens;" or of foreign monarchists infuriated against republicanism; and when we call to mind, that the general militia, which alone admitted the republican party, was thus openly proposed, by the friends of Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Adams to be *disused*, we believe that many of our citizens must rejoice, with us, in the disbanding of the army.—The corps of volunteers and the army contained, no doubt, a proportion of patriotic and virtuous characters; but the laboriously exalted hostility which is avowed to have been raised against France, and the hatred and animosity, which the federal party confess to have been propagated against their opponents, can only be throughly eradicated under the commanding power of the constitutional Magistracies and the militia. The sceptre of the people and the sword of the people will beat down these rash and lawless partizans.

The infinite importance of RELIGION, induces us to notice the subject; though our constitution exempts it from *human* authority.—It has been represented, in a production attributed to a former chaplain of congress, that the republican candidate had dined on a Sunday, at Fredericksburg with some of his friends, on a journey from Philadelphia to Montecello—Men of piety have been attempted to be alarmed with a single *casual* circumstance of that kind; though Mr. Jefferson is *exemplarily* free from indecorum and excess in his table-intercourse. Since, however, pamphlets are deliberately written to convey such attacks, we are forced to observe, that Mr. Adams, when our minister at the British court, was in *the habit* of entertaining the Americans and foreigners, in London, at his ministerial dinners on the sabbath day.

Mr. Jefferson's conduct as secretary and vice president, has been governed, as we conceive, by those religious virtues, *self-denial and disinterestedness*; for he never gave or procured an appointment for one of his relations or connections. It has been imputed to Mr. Adams, that, after removing several even of the New-England officers, long before appointed by president Washington, of republican or democratic politics, he has actually appointed persons in his family & friendship, *of the same politics*, been excluded from office.

The command of ourselves is an indispensible duty of religion. We are told on the highest authority that "*if any man among you seemeth to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart; that man's religion is vain.*" Mr. Jefferson's public communications are large & impressive. The moderation, with dignity and firmness, displayed in his letters to Mr. Genet, Mr. Hammond and Mr. Governeur Morris, conform more exemplarily, in our opinion, to the preceding monition of *the Bible*, than the communications of mr Adams to the addressers and to the legislature. But there is higher evidence of the real piety of Mr. Jefferson. Our duty to Almighty God, and our duty towards our neighbour, are the *sum of true religion*. By performing those high duties, we expect the esteem of good men, and hope the favor of heaven. There is no act so important to our neighbour, nor so truly dutiful and reverential to Almighty God, as voluntarily divesting ourselves, and our political and religious connections, of all authority over the religious liberty and rights of conscience of our fellow men. At the close of the revolutionary war mr. Adams and mr. Jefferson were alike situated in one religious concern. They were citizens of the two populous states of *Virginia* and *Massachusetts*. In each of those states, their respective churches had obtained advantages, through the civil power, inconsistent with the religious liberty and rights of conscience of members of all other religious societies. The protestant episcopal church could exact contributions from all others in Virginia and the *congregational* or *independent* church could exact contributions from all others in Massachusetts. Mr. Jefferson, above fifteen years ago, performed his duty to his neighbours, to his fellow men, and to his God, by introducing and carrying a law in Virginia, to abolish, forever, those exactions of one church from the rest, and all other interferences with religious liberty, and the sacred rights of conscience. Mr. Adams has omitted to make any such attempt or exertion; by which he has failed to perform that *all important* duty to his fellow-men, and that act of pious reverence towards Almighty God, which have distinguished the religious character of mr. Jefferson. Mr Adams, even though sworn to maintain our freedom from religious tests, avowed, immediately before entering on the presidency, his design to be governed, as president, in his appointments to office, by an *unconstitutional* principle, which would deprive the members of one known American church of their lawful advantages and rights. We believe, that the maintenance of the Christian religion, neither requires, nor *admits*, the contravention of an oath founded upon truth. The harshest strictures have been made upon expressions in mr. Jefferson's Notes; but it surely is not denied, in Pennsylvania, that a pious Hebrew neither injures our persons or estates, neither breaks our limbs, nor steals our purse, though he believes in but one supreme being. Nor did the untutored savages, who surrounded our European forefathers, in their various colonial settlements, fracture their members or destroy their property, by their unenlightened credulity in many gods. It is a shame to christian men, that not only the limbs, but the lives of the Pagan nations have often met destruction from their hands. Nearly exterminated by our insidious luxuries, by our maladies, and by our arms, the polytheist Indians yet teach a christian world to suffer and forgive. In our land the savage believers in a false deity, have been deemed by the pious Quakers and Moravians, objects of conversation, and not of persecution.

The letter to Mezzei, has been the foundation of much reprehension of mr. Jefferson. If it be really his, he says, plainly, that there is an English party in America. Who will deny this, when the files of the British king and council declare "*that a party is formed in America in favor of Great Britain?*" The evidence has been seen by mr. Jefferson's opponents, and by a part of the committee, that now address you. It can be exhibited by us, to any of the electors. If mr. Jefferson was grieved at the great influence of that foreign party; so was mr. Adams. If the former was alarmed at it, so was the latter.—If the former announced it; so did the latter.—Where is the offence, in such sentiments or conduct, of mr. Adams or mr. Jefferson, It is eminently virtuous to announce and oppose any foreign influence. None but purchased or prejudiced foreign partizans can, on reflection and information, and at this day, torture it into impropriety. An attack from Cobbett's paper, or the Gazette of the United States, corroborates the truth. An attack from any American of those opinions, *now*, must prove *him* to be *one of the party*, which the British Privy council announces to be formed, or that he is *deceived*

ter suffer by that party. Instead of effecting it, Jefferson, we ought to conspire with him—the suggestions do heartily concur with him, in an utter disapprobation of all foreign influence. Falsely traduced as blind or devotees to France, and as frantic or criminal enemies of England, the republicans exult in an attachment to our own constitution, in preference to the regal aristocratical and hierarchical government of the one; or the bad anti-republican aberrations of the other—They believe, that it is not the interest of America that France should be at all exalted above England, or, England above France. Their equality is our safety. Mr. Jefferson's letter also intimates, that there are monarchical and aristocratical views and principles in this country—Of this we can have no doubt. Would to God there were not. We are informed, upon authority that we fully credit, that it has been avowed and declared, to full effect, by weighty and able men among our party-opponents, "*that this country cannot be happy, without an hereditary chief magistrate, and a senate that is hereditary or for life;*" "*that one of the declarants was himself a monarchist;*" and that "*the principal northern and eastern federalists, in power are in favor of monarchy, a nobility, and a representation of commons.*" This is a subject on which there should be no more reserve, no evasion, no timidity. Let it go, ingenuously, before the whole nation. We are willing to furnish to the Philadelphia election committee, a statement of those facts, with references to the evidences, if they will engage that those evidences shall be fairly published in the Gazette of the United States, the Philadelphia Gazette, and the American Daily Advertiser, ten days before our general election. It is well known, that one of those monarchical and aristocratic declarations, as made before 1797, has been publicly in the Philadelphia papers, imputed to mr Adams, with the names of the witnesses, col. John Langdon, of New-Hampshire, and col. John Taylor, of Virginia, without denial? Is not, then, the existence of monarchical & aristocratic views as clearly established, as the existence of an English party? Can any man blame mr. Jefferson for entertaining this opinion? Was it not fidelity to that constitution, which it is *pretended* he wishes to subvert?

Our political connexions are charged, in print too, by our federal brethren, the Lancaster committee, with principles calculated to subvert the constitution of the United States. It is necessary to meet, in the face of day, such high charges. It cannot be expected that we will hear such charges in silence. It might be deemed an admission of their truth. We are earnestly desirous, immediately, to meet the Lancaster federal committee, in the investigation before our fellow-citizens. If it be not done, every republican will see the true state of the case; and that they have made charges which they cannot support. If they will venture upon the discussion, we shall ask them who proposed a vast body of partizan volunteers, and voted for the disuse of the constitutional militia? Who proposed to transfer to a mere joint committee and the judges, the powers of the congress, in relation to the votes in the presidential election? Who declared that the words of the constitutional provision for the governments of the States, "the words republican government," were, and are, capable of any meaning; and of course, *not obligatory*? Whose official and Legislative printer has proposed in New-York, without check or prosecution by the President or Governor Jay, the total destruction of the constitutional barriers of religious liberty, and the entire repeal of all *our bill of rights*, by the abolition of all the state constitutions? Who proposed the subvertion of the constitution of the United States, by vesting the appointment of an upper house in the hands of the Executive; making *the Senate of the Union* a representation of *President*, and no longer a representation of the states? Who contravened the constitution, by exercising executive influence upon a Judge, and exempting from all prosecution a man previously expelled from the Senate, for high crimes and misdemeanors? Who kept colonel Pickering, mr. Wolcott, and mr. M'Henry in office, after their outraging a foreign state, by a convention at Philadelphia with its open enemy; amounting to an interference in and partition of the French empire, in the case of St. Domingo, contravening the constitutional powers of congress to declare war? And who appointed a person a major general in the army, after official information to the government that he had avowed himself a monarchist?

After an investigation of these, and other like questions, we must cheerfully and respectfully submit to the people of Pennsylvania, and all the United States, whether a number of leading and weighty federal men have not "*publicly avowed principles*," and performed acts too, "*which threaten the peace of the country, and are calculated to subvert the constitution*" not only of the state, but of the union. We believe it to be the duty of the republican citizens of all parties, to commence an immediate and thorough examination into the monarchic, aristocratic, and unconstitutional views of many men, of public station and influence in the United States. We know from certain authorities, that the taint is actual and real. We are sensible of the hatred and animosity which have been excited against those who are republicans. We have felt our share of the injuries, they have sustained. We shall doubtless, feel more. But we will not be guilty of silence. In executing our present duties, we declare, with the present attorney of the United States (Mr. Ingersoll) in the trial of Dr. *Ruth* against *William Cobbett*, that "*we are, by choice republicans; that we are so by oath; that the constitution of the United States is a republican form of government; and a republican form of government is guaranteed to each state.*" The same federal law-officer emphatically declares, that "*the citizen of the United States who is not a republican, is a traitor.*" It is this republicanism, which is the cause of so much and so long hatred against Mr. Jefferson. It is in proof to us, that one person who utters anathemas against him from the pulpit (Mr. Abercrombie) has within a single year, avowed in the open streets, before 12 or 15 people, that he abhorred republicanism then, and from the beginning. We know, with the deepest regret and solemn concern, that another much more eminent and influential person (Alexander Hamilton esq) who, we fear, has written and promoted writings against Mr. Jefferson, beyond any other citizen, has certainly avowed himself a monarchist; and declared that, though he favoured the first movements of the French revolution, he dropt them on the 10th of August 1792," *when the Republic was established.* Of these facts, we repeat we are certain. The 10th of August, 1792, was before the address of fraternity which France issued to the world, as America issued one, in 1775, to Ireland. It was before the decree about the Scheldt; before the death of the King or the Queen of France. It was plainly then the republic, that was objected to It is the republicanism of mr. Jefferson, that is the great cause of opposition to him It is against the friends of republicanism that all hatred and animosity was excited, and has been used, which has at last been carried to such an extreme, as to impel the mild and decent Lyman from public into private life, and to rend the federal partizans asunder. We trust that no elector will omit to examine all the evidences they can command.

Having never had any disinclination to a liberal intercourse and perfect harmony with Great Britain, and censuring her and France with equal decision and candor, for their injuries and insults, it was our sincere wish, that our Treaty with Britain might be justly amended, rather than rejected in 1795. As it now stands, we respectfully rest it with the proper Authorities. But, in vindication of the disposition to amend it, we beg leave to remind you of some relative Facts. It contained no provision, whatever, against spoliations subsequent to its date, in 1794; no condemnation of the grounds of the past; nor any security of payment for future spoliations. It has been so *worded* by both parties, or so perverted by Great Britain, that a pamphlet in favor of Mr. Pinckney admits that the British demands, under the Treaty, are 21 millions of dollars; and bitterly reprobates our alledged delay to pay them.

The course of public conduct, into which this Country had gone since the adoption of that Treaty till of late, had so connected us with England, in regard to St. Domingo, &c. and their modes of Expense, that the estimates of our Federal Expenditures, for the current year, are nearly 13 millions; and yet our Trade suffers as much, at this time, from Britain as from France. The provision article of the British Treaty subjects us to the odium and losses, of having the foreign enemy of England deprived of our bread; when we should sell impartially to both sides. No Nation ever endured such a deprivation, without resentment. We appeal to history, with perfect confidence, No nation upon earth ever consented to such a controul of *her general Provision-trade* to the unblockaded ports. We appeal to history again. But it may be urged, that we were to be paid 10 per cent. Must not this be inevitably interpreted into the price stipulated with one belligerent Power, for our acquiescence in the most injurious privation of another belligerent Power? But the price itself was injurious to ourselves, when France was in necessity; for then she gives vastly more herself. It is deceptive at other times; for, when provisions are low in France or her colonies, England *carries in* but *does not buy*, our cargoes. By the British Treaty, *American* cotton, which is fast advancing to be the most bulky and valuable export of our Country, was not to be carried to foreign Countries in *our own* Vessels! The security for the captures, before the treaty, has proved utterly fallacious; for we have not yet received the amount of the bare charges of seeking justice before the distant Tribunals of Great Britain. It is true, that we obtained our Western Posts; but, if we remember well, it is equally true, that, before their delivery, the gallant *Wayne* had given a complete overthrow to the Indian Armies. Enough has been said, we trust, clearly to evince, that a desire *to amend* such a Treaty (and not to reject it) was most unworthily treated by Mr. Pickering, when he represented the effort as a "*nefarious Conspiracy*" for its defeat. We wonder not, that the Gazettes of London lament his removal, as that of an American Cabinet-minister "*much attached to the British Interest*" It is asserted, however, that he shows evidence, that he was removed, because he exerted himself against Mr Adams's nomination of a Democratic Son-in law to an important station; and because he was himself endeavouring, by the Election of General Pinckney, to prevent the election of Mr. Adams. Such is our evidence.

We believe, Fellow-Citizens, that you must be duly impressed with our vast public Contributions and Expenses; with the monstrous claims upon us under the British Treaty; with the uncompensated captures, from 1793 to 1800, made by Britain, no less than France; and that it must be clear to you, that we now suffer captures from England, and disturbance from her partizans, because we have dared to seek justice from the French, and to send Messengers of peace to that potent Nation. But the course of public affairs has, in our opinions, clearly brought other very great evils upon the people of this Country. An unprecedented Naturalization Law, of 14 years, has doubled, from the hands of Mr. Adams and Mr Pinckney's friends, those injuries to our prosperity, and population, of which America accused the king of Great Britain, in the Declaration of Independence; for Aliens were *then* admitted on seven years residence. The law in relation to Alien Friends has, in our opinions, alarmed, disgusted, driven and kept away many Labourers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers, and Buyers of our unsettled Lands. These were particularly necessary, from our Abolition of the Slave trade, and other obvious reasons. It must now clearly appear, that the Alien Law was passed on unfounded suggestions of danger from foreigners; for not one incautious Irishman or Frenchman has fallen into any misconduct, requiring him to be sent away. In the beginning of the present Federal Government, it was the great attracting charm of our Country, that we had no Land or House-tax, a trivial Salt-tax, no Stamp duty, moderate Custom house duties, and proportionate Public Expenses. The most prudent Foreigners, of all the most estimable Nations, crouded our markets and offices to purchase every description of property. They invented large sums in useful improvements. Embarrassed and alarmed by our long Naturalization Law, and our new Alien Law, and astonished at the encrease of our taxes, duties, and expenses produced, we fear, in no small degree, by that excited hostility against certain foreign nations, and that hatred of one another, which the federal publications confess, these foreigners have ceased to feed that prosperity, which once existed; but which has vanished, in various respects, during the joint administration of the friends of Mr. Adams, and General Pinckney. From every public and private opportunity of information, which we possess, we are thoroughly convinced, that the stagnation of almost every kind of real and landed property, is owing to the joint operation of these causes.

It is because we confidently believe Mr. Jefferson disposed to measures, which will check Expenditure and Taxation; give moderation and impartiality to our foreign intercourse; restore harmony and confidence among the friends of Representative Government of all parties; and preserve that candid piety, which flourishes beside religious liberty and the rights of conscience. It is for these important reasons, that we hope and trust that the public sentiments and dispositions will more and more unite in favor of the explained and vindicated character of Mr. Jefferson. It surely is, by this time, clearly seen, that, to religious men, Mr Jefferson has indisputably been the most useful character, since *William Penn*; and that he compares, to great advantage, with Mr. Adams, and General Pinckney. It must also be seen, that the letter to Mr. *Mazzei*, for which Mr Jefferson has been so unworthily and so scandalously abused, is supported and justified by too many afflicting truths; and is an important evidence of his penetration and vigilance. The charge of a blind attachment to France has been artfully worked up by the labor of years; by the two British Gazettes and their various foreign and *American* Editors, and other foreign agents of various descriptions; by the whole animosity and hatred of party; and by all the devices of rivalship, envy, and local interest. —But, in total contradiction to this charge, we call upon his opponents to show their fellow citizens an example, in the conduct of Mr. Adams, or of the federal secretaries, of as impartial and independent measures to check and remove the offending ministers and agents of England, as Mr. Jefferson manifested to check and remove the offending minister and agents of France, in 1793. No discreet federalist will risk the discussion.

Permit us, republican fellow citizens, of whatever party you have heretofore been, permit us, we say, to entreat your enlightened union in the Republican Cause, on the 14th of October. Suffer us to exhort you, by all that you hold dear, to every exertion, consistent with order and decorum, on that eventful day. We have given you, at every hazard, the true state of our affairs. Stay not, then, at home, on any account, on a day, which may prove more critical than any other, Pennsylvania has known. The sound *practical equality* of the Quaker, the *equal brotherhood* of the Moravian, the Menonist and the Dunker, the republican rights of conscience and of equal liberty, religious and civil, public economy, a liberal intercourse with all friendly nations, and the consequent blessings of safety and peace, are the benefits, which it will be the objects of Thomas Jefferson, in harmonious co-operation with the Legislative Body to promote and maintain.

We have offered you no adulation of the character & talents of Mr Jefferson. What we have yet said of him has been mere defensive and explanatory *truth*. But we must appeal to your general knowledge of him for some facts, which serve to characterise that distinguished citizen It is known to us all, that he has been long in public service; in war, and in peace, in every change of our affairs. He has filled the highest post in his native state. He has succeeded the New-England *Franklin*, and the Pennsylvania *Rittenhouse*, in the chair of science, and in the hearts of all its votaries at home and abroad. He has exercised the high and complicated powers of a Member of the old Congress. He framed, amidst the doubts, the fears, and the prejudices of 1776, that memorable instrument, by which America exhibited, for the first time, in the history of mankind, the example of *a genuine Republic—a real instance of a free People.* He has executed for years, your missions to foreign countries. He filled for a long time, your Department of State, the Secretaryship of your foreign and domestic affairs. In that capacity he has left, in his British and French communications of 1793, a monument of diplomatic knowledge and learning, judgment, fidelity, decision, impartiality, and independence, to which no other American public character can as we believe, exhibit an equal volume. He has been an instrument in the hands of Providence, to secure the meek and humble the precious solace of *an untrammelled conscience—the pious reverential Freedom of Man with his divine Creator.* He has filled the Offices of Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Federal Senate; where he has discountenanced all expensive, dangerous, and unconstitutional measures; and has borne unmoved, all those notorious obloquies, which have proceeded from foreign monarchical emissaries and agents, from American printers, admitted to have been in foreign monarchical pay, from honest, mistaken, or unworthy opposing partizans; from known rivals and competitors and their powerful friends; from men, till now, unacquainted with his services to religious liberty; and from American citizens, who are known and active enemies to our Representative governments, and who are, therefore, on the respectable opinion of Mr Attorney Ingersoll, traitors to the constitutions of our country. Such have been a very active part of the opposers of Mr. Jefferson: and such is the character and importance, which historical truth attaches to his person and his name.

We have laid before you, fellow citizens, many alarming facts. We have spoken to you in true, though plain language. The same is now spoken throughout the continent. We have pointed out witnesses whom you may examine. We can mention others. All the persons whose names we have mentioned, have too much regard for truth, to deny the verity of our information. This *domestic* state of republicanism alarms us greatly. We see other connected dangers. When the able and energetic head of a great foreign Nation,* delivering himself as a Member of the Supreme Power of his Country, explicitly proclaims "*to all Nations,*" that the inventors of our doctrines of equal religious and civil rights and of the authority of a free People, in their own jurisdiction, are enemies of the human race—it becomes the bounden duty of every American to consider, with all his prudence, the impressive, monitory Fact. But, when that very foreign Minister, with his potent colleagues, avows that they have long formed *a Party in their favour* in the bosom of our country: when they corrupt and purchase our principal executive and legislative Printer; when our Chief Magistrates are convinced that the same foreign Ministry has exercised, with success, *much of its influence* (though ever so unconsciously) upon the pure and unsuspected Washington; when a known Complotter with the same foreign Nation, though expelled from the Senate on proof of the crime, is not persecuted by our Executive for the offence: when our expensive and reluctant Navy is made to witness the unremitted depredations of the same foreign Nation, on our trade: when the most partial and most powerful American Friend of that Nation, though certainly known to the Secretary of State, to be a real and avowed monarchist, is introduced, under the name of Washington, to the command, in fact, of 117,000 hired regulars, and party and monarchic volunteers, when a distinguished member of the federal government, grey in his country's service, thoroughly knows, and dares not, for the hatred he would draw down, to make public the monarchism of the government: when hatred and animosity, beyond the law, is thus propagated against the sincere and faithful friends of our elective constitution, upon the plea that they are dangerous opponents to our national government; and "*the Reign of Terror*" and banishment or death, are presented to the investigators of the predatory operations of the same foreign power; it becomes an indispensible duty on those who are informed in the case, to warn a virtuous unsuspecting people, whose agents they are, of the real and immense dangers with which they, and their constitutions, the governments of their choice, are menaced and encompassed.

We are, Fellow-Citizens,
Your sincere and faithful friends,

Tench Coxe,
Timothy Matlack,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
Jacob Carpenter,
Samuel Bryan.

* *Mr. Pitt.*

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

This morning's Mercantile Advertiser offers another Olio to the Political Epicure. The arrival of the ship Maria, from London, furnishes the Editor with files of Papers to the twenty-second of August, inclusive, from which the preceding Intelligence is extracted.

The first article that engrosses our attention and which is in fact, the most momentous to us, is that which respects the Negociation between this country and France. We notice with regret that the conferences are suspended; and that little hope presents itself of their being for some time to come successfully resumed. The powers vested in our Envoys are said to be insufficient for concluding such a treaty as the Republic would be willing to enter into.

Preliminaries of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by the Count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand They wait only for the Emperor's ratification, which it was expected would arrive by the 20th of August There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known:—"The Count did not sign the preliminaries until after he had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great-Britain might be included in the General Peace. The Ex-Bishop was so pertinacious in resisting this proposition; observing "that the Chief Consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of negociations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting G Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the Count St. Julien signed the preliminaries, and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial Majesty. It was added, that any delay in the final accomplishment of this business would be considered as a refusal. It was understood that Duroc was empowered to communicate with Moreau, who, in case of necessity, would give the stipulated notice to the Austrian general of the cessation of the armistice.

Preliminaries of Peace have likewise been signed between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

In Switzerland a new Revolution has abolished the Councils, and a new Executive Council is substituted in their stead.

An armed neutrality, which has for its object to check the ambition of the two great rival powers, France and England, should the war between them continue, is concerting, and will be organized with all possible expedition Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain, are at the head of this confederacy. Meanwhile they are exerting all their influence to procure the peace of the Continent at least, if not of all Europe.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the Minister Carnot on the 15th ult. to the troops which compose it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the Chief Consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to ensure Peace." This part of Carnot's discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

STATE
Of the Negociation between FRANCE *and* AMERICA.

PARIS, 18th Thermidor, Aug. 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the Envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed. It appears that the powers vested in the Envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the Republic as those granted to the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars.

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French Republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England—or their envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to; since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantages than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war; and the ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negociate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negociation was opened on the part of the French Commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was indeed natural to suppose that, the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, his treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries; and in this point of view it was that the French Commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further, instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors, according to the copy of them published by Congress. But the American Envoys were not authorised to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the articles respecting the guarantee of the French islands. France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures; the Americans themselves having, by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the base on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negociation turned chiefly on three points.

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point in consequence of the assurances of the American Envoys that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

3. The 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a prin-

ciple which it is ſtill more the intereſt and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the Engliſh prevents them from acceding to this ſyſtem, namely, that neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property. France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North, to eſtabliſh this ſyſtem, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that theſe diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the moſt amicable manner, and ſo as to leave only an impreſſion of regret that it was impoſſible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American Ambaſſadors, during their reſidence at Paris, have been treated with every poſſible mark of reſpect and enjoyed all the diſtinctions conferred on the miniſters of our Allies. As it is at preſent, the principle and ſyſtem of France to reſpect and to protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank & equitable conduct which ſhe holds in regard to neutral ſtates, will ſoon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even ſhould the preſent negociation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag ſhall notwithſtanding be reſpected, and their veſſels treated as thoſe of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are iſſued to the privateers to reſpect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the moſt numerous; and American veſſels are daily releaſed by the courts, with damages againſt the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty cauſes before the Council of Prizes reſpecting veſſels taken in the European ſeas, and thoſe of the veſſels which really belong to Americans will aſſuredly be reſtored. The fate of ſuch, however, as were furniſhed with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without ſanctioning the conduct of Americans in arming them, unleſs the reſtitution ſhould reſult from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the moſt reſpectable authority.

Auguſt 16.

A revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The Councils have been aboliſhed, and a new Executive Council appointed.

A letter from Augſburgh of the 12th Auguſt ſays, that in leſs than a fortnight there will be a congreſs at Augſburgh.

Preliminaries of peace have been ſigned between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

Letters from Berlin, ſtate, that negociations are carried on with equal vigor at Paris, Vienna and Berlin. The King of Pruſſia, in concert with Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and perhaps Ruſſia, labours to effectuate the peace of Europe, or at leaſt of the continent, and to organize an armed neutrality, if the war between France and England is to continue. Couriers arrive every day from Paris, Vienna and Peterſburgh. They ſay that negociations are to be entered on at Carlesbad, and that gen. Bournonville will go there ſoon.

LONDON, Auguſt 17.

The laſt of the three Hamburg Mails arrived in courſe on Wedneſday, and brought the following important official communication made by the Batavian Directory to the Legiſlative Body on the 4th inſtant:

Citizen Repreſentatives—As it has long been the firſt wiſh of ſuffering humanity to ſee the deep wounds inflicted by war healed by peace, which has been obtained by the glorious ſucceſs of the French arms in the plains of Marengo, aided by the no leſs fortunate events which have happened on the banks of the Danau, which in the firſt inſtance produced an armiſtice between the two armies, we have now the ſatisfaction of announcing to you the important news, that on the evening of the 26th the baſis of the preliminaries of peace, between the French Republic and the Houſe of Auſtria, was ſigned at Paris. This peace will at leaſt put an end to the horrors of war on the continent. We haſten to communicate this intelligence to you, and doubt not, like every friend to humanity, you will participate in one joy, as it holds out a well grounded expectation that Europe will at length be freed from the ſcourge of war, and the people reſtored to their former enjoyment. If our country does not by this means recover all its loſſes, they will henceforward be greatly mitigated.—Health and reſpect.

(Signed) *VAN HAARSOLTE.*

The following are ſtated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the King of Hungary and the French Republic:—1ſt, The Houſe of Auſtria preſerves the Breciancſe, as far as the Oglio, and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly. The duke of Modena is to have Ferara. 3dly. The duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Ciſalpine Republic. 5thly The King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany are to be reinſtated. 6thly. The King of Naples is to remain as at preſent. (The literal text, ſays the French Editor, "he is to remain at reſt.") 7thly. The Pope is to renounce the three Legations. 8thly. Malta is to be reſtored to the Order. 9thly. The French are to remain in poſſeſſion of the Fortreſſes until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburgh of the 8th, however, ſtates, "The van guard of the Batavian army has reached Frankfort, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war ſtill continue with unabating vigor in all the dominions of his Imperial Majeſty. The offers of the Court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Auſtria and France have been rejected at Paris, the Chief Conſul chooſing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party.

Auguſt 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The Legiſlative and Executive authorities have been changed; a new Legiſlative Council of 49 members has been appointed, and a new Executive Council of ſeven. The Grand Council ſubmitted to theſe alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent oppoſition in the Senate. A commiſſion was appointed to report upon them: but the Executive Government, diſpleaſed at this delay, ſummoned the Preſident to convoke the Senate, in order to decide immediately upon the propoſition ſubmitted to them. The Senate paſſed to the order of the day. Twenty one members, however, retired, and by qualified their acceptance of the alterations.—The remainder though not in ſufficient number to deliberate, declared that they rejected them, and ſeparated. The propoſed alterations were then carried into execution without any oppoſition on the part of the people.

Auguſt 22.

In addition to the intelligence we gave yeſterday reſpecting the ſecret Expedition which ſailed from Portſmouth, we can ſtate that we have ſince ſeen a letter from an officer, dated on board the Pompee, off Breſt, Auguſt 15th ſaying, "We are now here at anchor, with twenty ſail of two and three deckers, and hourly in expectation of Sir William Pulteny, in the diamond frigate, to take the command of the troops.—Our deſtination is Belleiſle; though ſome think Breſt will be the object of our attack.

Auguſt 16.

The following article is taken from the Gazette of Cracow:

"Diviſions of the Ruſſian Troops continue to arrive on the Banks of the Viſtula. Among them are the regiments which diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the brilliant campaign of Italy under the command of gen Suwarrow. All theſe troops are in every reſpect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign. Prince Pancrazion, whoſe arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army and ſuch formidable preparations on the frontiers of the Auſtrian States have given riſe to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked that they cauſe no uneaſineſs to the Cabinet of Vienna, ſince it has not reinforced its garriſons in Poland."

A variety of conjectures have for ſome days paſt prevailed, reſpecting the Ruſſian army aſſembling on the banks of the Viſtula, and which every day receives conſiderable reinforcements. The moſt predominant opinions on this ſubject are the following—"There are very ſtrong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Ruſſians is deſtined to procure for the Empire a ſolid, and by no means a diſadvantageous Peace. With this view, the army will, it is ſuppoſed, with the conſent of Pruſſia, take a poſition on the banks of the Danube during the negociations"—Other ſpeculators aſſert that the ſtatu quo ante bellum will be the ground work of negociation—"It is, however ſuppoſed, for the purpoſe of preventing Auſtria from being the neighbour of France, that the French government will conſent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the Elector of Bavaria will be inveſted with the government of Belgium."—It is neceſſary to remark, that this miracle is alſo to be effected by the interference of the Ruſſians. Others again maintain an oppoſite opinion, and argue that "an army of 80,000 Ruſſians will act as the auxiliaries of Auſtria, ſhould it appear that the integrity of the Germanic Body is not to be one of the firſt baſes of the treaty of future peace with France." We have thought it our duty to ſtate the ſpeculations which are moſt known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wiſhes of the reſpective politicians.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.

PEACE.

From the following articles we are led to believe, what we before ſuſpected, that certain Preliminaries of Peace between France and Auſtria, at the negociation of which St. Julien aſſiſted, were actually ſigned at Paris on the 29th of July. There the fact, for many reaſons, which can be conceived, was only current in whiſpers; the rumour ſpread to England, and was there publiſhed on the 4th of Auguſt; and although we have papers to the 9th no facts have been diſcovered to authoriſe a formal contradiction.

The Dutch government, appriſed of the occurrence, & not knowing, or regarding on ſuch an occaſion French motives or etiquette, made the exhilerating news public at once. The departure of St. Julien for Vienna, on the 31ſt of July, is a corroborative.

NEW-LONDON, (Con.) Sept. 24.

Gideon Grainger, jun. Ephraim Kirby, Alexander Wolcott, Sylveſter Gilbert, Eſqrs. Gen. William Hart, Dr. Jared Potter, &c. &c are choſen repreſentatives in the next general aſſembly for this State.

WILMINGTON, October 1.

Died, at Cheſter-Town, on the evening of Saturday laſt, the Reverend JOHN COZENS OGDEN.——During his illneſs at the houſe of Mr. P. Letherbury, every polite and friendly attention was paid him by the inhabitants of that town; and they teſtified their reſpect for this perſecuted, yet firm and undaunted Republican, by numerouſly attending him to that place. *Where the Wicked ceaſe from troubling, and the Weary are at reſt.*

BALTIMORE, September 30.

DEATHS

For the laſt 24 *hours ending this morning at ſun-riſe.*

	Adults.	*Children.*
Fells-Point,	4	2
Hoſpital,	3	0
Old Town,	1	1
Weſt ſide of Jones's Falls,	6	1
Total,	14	4

NORFOLK, October 2.

Jack Bowler, another negro concerned in the late conſpiracy, is ſaid to have been taken at Baltimore.

TWO WAGGONS & TEAMS

To be ſold at Meſſrs. Proſſer and Moncure's, on Thurſday the 9th inſt.

Alſo

A pair of Carriage Horſes, for approved notes at ſix months.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tueſday, October 7, 1800.

☞ The noted GABRIEL, received his trial yeſterday.—He will be executed at the gallows in this city, this day.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable commercial houſe in London, to another in New York, dated Auguſt 20th.

"It is now ſaid that your Commiſſioners, though experiencing all poſſible friendly attentions at Paris have not power to agree to ſuch a treaty as they themſelves think juſt and proper.—They may wait for more enlarged authority. In the meanwhile your unarmed veſſels are to paſs unmoleſted. Peace on the Continent is conſidered as ſettled, but not yet confirmed. We do not expect any ſhare in the treaty."

From the New-York Gazette of the 29th ult.

They had not, on the 22d ult. received any thing in London, reſpecting the expedition of the 7th, that could be depended on. It was ſaid however, that they had joined the grand fleet cruiſing off Ushant on the 10th, and ſailed the next day. The deſtination ſtill a ſecret.

The advices from Vienna ſtate, ſays a London paper, that a complete reconciliation is on the point of being effected between the two Imperial courts, which promiſes to lead to the general peace of Europe. We fear that this reconciliation comes too late to be of advantage to either party.

Letters from Frankfort and from Stutgard confirm the ſtatement in the Times reſpecting the negociation of the Auſtrian commiſſioner at Paris, and the powers granted to citizen Duroc, ſhould the emperor refuſe to ratify the treaty of peace. Duroc was accompanied to Vienna by three Couriers, one of whom was to return to Paris, and the others to be ſent to the commanding officers in Italy and Germany, with orders to reſume hoſtilities. It will be ſeen that the chief conſul peremptorily refuſed every kind of mediation, or to allow Great-Britain to become a party to the treaty.

The letters from the Hague of the 5th, aſſign as a reaſon for the ſilence of the Moniteur, with reſpect to the ſigning of the preliminaries at Paris, on the 29th ult. that it is the determination of the French government not to publiſh that event officially, until it ſhall have been ratified by the Emperor.—"The time is paſt, (obſerves the Leyden Gazette) when the ſame government aſſociated in its duties the tribunes and the ſuburbs of the metropolis, and was over-eager to publiſh its operations."

The detention of the Daniſh frigate and convoy has naturally cauſed a ſenſation at Copenhagen, where the news of it arrived on the 7th inſt. The court of Denmark immediately diſpatched couriers to London and Peterſburgh.

By the following notice it appears probable that ſuſpicions are entertained of the deſigns of the negroes in the Eaſtern States.

Boſton, Sept. 16.

NOTICE TO BLACKS.

The Officers of Police have made return to the Subſcriber of the names of the following perſons who are Africans or Negroes, not ſubjects of the Emperor of Morocco nor citizens of any of the United States, the ſame are hereby warned and directed to depart out of this Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next, as they would avoid the pains and penalties of the law in that caſe provided, which was paſſed by the Legiſlature March 26, 1788.

CHAS BULFINCH, Superintend't.

By order & direction of the Selectman.

[Here follows a liſt of 163 names and the places they came from annexed.]

Liſt of Indians and Mulattoes.

The following perſons from ſeveral of the United States, being people of color, commonly called Mulattoes, are preſumed to come within the intention of the ſame law: and are accordingly warned and directed to depart out of this Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next.

[Here follows a liſt of 77 Indians and Mulattoes with their places of reſidence annexed.]

BY AUTHORITY.

BY

JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of February laſt, entitled "An act further to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof," it is enacted, "That at any time after the paſſing of the ſaid act, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, by his order, to remit and diſcontinue for the time being, whenever he ſhall deem it expedient and for the intereſt of the United States, all or any of the reſtraints and prohibitions impoſed by the ſaid act, in reſpect to the Territories of the French Republic, or to any Iſland, Port or place belonging to the ſaid Republic, with which, in his opinion, a commercial intercourſe may ſafely be renewed; and to make proclamation thereof accordingly:" and it is alſo hereby further enacted that the whole of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola ſhall, for the purpoſe of the ſaid act, be conſidered as a dependence of the French Republic: AND WHEREAS the circumſtances of the ſaid Iſland are ſuch, that in my opinion a commercial intercourſe may ſafely be renewed with every part thereof, under the limitations and reſtrictions herein after mentioned.

THEREFORE, I JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States, by virtue of the powers veſted in me, as aforeſaid, DO HEREBY remit and diſcontinue the reſtraints and prohibitions impoſed by the act aforeſaid, in reſpect to every part of the ſaid Iſland, ſo that it ſhall be lawful for veſſels of the United States to trade at any of the ports and places thereof: PROVIDED it be done with the conſent of the Government of St. Domingo; and for this purpoſe it is hereby required, that ſuch veſſels firſt clear for and enter the port of *Cape Francois* or *Port Republicain* in the ſaid Iſland, and there obtain the Paſſports of the ſaid Government, which ſhall alſo be ſigned by the Conſul General of the United States, or their Conſul reſiding at *Cape Francois*, or their Conſul reſiding at *Port Republicain*, permitting ſuch veſſels to go thence to the other ports and places of the ſaid Iſland; of all which the Collector of the Cuſtoms, and all other Officers and Citizens of the United States are to take due notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the United States of America, at the City of Waſhington, this ſixth day (L. S.) of September, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the ſaid ſtates the twenty-fifth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By Order of the Preſident.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

A Female Child, about ſix years and ſix weeks old, has been brought to Philadelphia from Buck's county, Pennſylvania, whoſe extraordinary bulk and ſize is worthy of obſervation. Her height is forty-ſeven and an half inches, ſhe meaſures acroſs the breaſt and ſhoulders thirty four inches, and weighs one hundred and ten pounds, is ſprightly and active, and has been known to walk two miles without reſting. She reſpires with difficulty. Her appearance is ſo remarkable, that it would lead every obſerver to ſuppoſe ſhe muſt have attained a more mature age; but thoſe who have known her from her birth aver, that it does not exceed the period above mentioned. Being fatherleſs and helpleſs, it is contemplated to raiſe a ſmall ſum for her education and ſubſiſtence, by gratifying the curious with a ſight of ſo wonderful an object, and enabling the charitable and humane to beſtow their favors on one who has no proſpect of ever being able to uſe thoſe means for obtaining a livelihood which others ſo happily enjoy.

From the New-York Gazette of Saturday laſt.

IMPORTANT.

Laſt evening came up the Pilot boat Perſeverance, on board of which was a pilot who brought into the Quarantine Ground an Engliſh ſchooner in a very ſhort paſſage from Martinique.

The captain of this ſchooner informed this Pilot of the taking of Curracoa by the French. This was effected by troops which embarked on board of 150 ſail of ſloops & ſchooners at Guadeloupe. On their approaching the port of Curracoa, a chain was ran acroſs the harbor, which prevented their entering, but they ſoon after effected a landing on ſome other part of the Iſland, advanced to the city and after a bloody conflict, the French got poſſeſſion of the place.

The Captain further ſtates, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbor at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place, againſt the French, who when they conquered, maſſacred every American in the place, including the conſul, Officers and crew of the Pickering.

The Pilot further adds that he was informed, that the reaſon of this armament being fitted out againſt Curracoa, was, becauſe the Governor of Curracoa would not receive bills on the Governor of Guadaloupe for the expenſes incurred in repairing the Vengeance. The pilot could not recollect the names of the ſchooner and captain, but ſays it was told to him as no ways doubtful—and that the captain was anxious to come up to town himſelf to relate the news, as he eſteemed it of the utmoſt importance to America.

From Norfolk, October 2.

Accounts were in town from St. Kitts mentioning that an inſurrection had been diſcovered at that place—It is ſaid that a conference was diſcovered by two white women that had with ſome negroes—A patrole on Monday apprehended the women and they were undergoing an examination when the ſtage left there.

We are requeſted by ſeveral ſubſcribers to obſerve that the firing of ſky rockets is both dangerous and improper. Thoſe who have reſided in St. Domingo it is well known that the negroes at the Cape beat up their communications with the plantations by means of ſky rockets—we therefore hope the practice will be diſcontinued. An alarm of fire was cauſed the other evening by the fall of a rocket falling upon the roof of a houſe near Cath'rine ſtreet.

—MARRIED—

On Wedneſday the 2d inſt Mr. NATHANIEL SELDEN, to the accompliſhed and much admired Miſs CATHARINE MACON, both of Powhatan.

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Aſſortment,

Which they will diſpoſe of on their uſual terms.

(6ew) *October 4th.* 1800.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Run away from my plantation on the ſouth fork of Little Otter, on the 20th inſt. a negro man ſlave named

JACK,

is rather under the common ſize, his clothing is not well recollected, he has a large ſcar on his forehead and another near the top of his head, has had the ſinews of his right heel cut in two: he is between thirty and forty years of age—He was raiſed by Mr. Edward Watts of this county, was hired by Mr Watts about 13 or 14 years ago to Mr William Wright of Franklin county, for one year; Wright hired him part of the ſame year to Col John Early. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid negro to me ſhall receive the above reward beſides all lawful expenſes.

John Wright.

Bedford, Sept. 24, 1800. (2w5)

The Property

LATELY advertiſed, is ſtill for SALE—or, deſirous of viſiting the Eaſtern ſtates with my family the next year, I will RENT the ESTATE whereon I reſide, either altogether or in lots, as may ſuit individuals, and give poſſeſſion at Chriſtmas.

Here the ſources of emolument would to an active and induſtrious man afford an ample field to diſplay his talents.

1ſt. There is a Manufacturing Mill capable of grinding 15 or 20,000 buſhels of wheat in the ſeaſon and a Saw Mill of much execution within 14 miles of Richmond; for which timber will be furniſhed to cut up at a convenient diſtance, and poſſeſſion given directly.

2d. The Dwelling-Houſe and Offices, either with or without the plantation, hands and ſtocks, furniſhed with a ſupply of provender. The former might be advantageouſly uſed as a pleaſure houſe during the ſummer, having an ice houſe and bath, to render it a pleaſant reſort for company from the city. and

3d. A Brick-Yard at Rocketts, ſupplied with a conſtant riviulet, where ſhell may be had and bricks diſpoſed of on the beſt terms, and to which wood will be ſupplied at an eaſy carriage.

Many other advantages will occur to a reflecting mind upon examining the premiſes, unneceſſary here to be related.

It is wiſhed that thoſe inclined to engage in any of theſe propoſals would do it quickly, as they are parts of a more extenſive plan which depend on each other for their accompliſhment. The terms will be eaſy, and ſecurity required for their contracts, by

William Mayo, jr.

Powhatan, Oct. 4th, 1800.

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-houſe formerly owned by Thomas and Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the uſual toll of grinding.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. if

FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schooner

DOVE,

Norfolk and Philadelphia Packet,

WILL ſail on or before the 12th inſt. wind and weather permitting; can take in from one to two hundred barrels of flour, and as much of manufactured tobacco. For terms of freight or paſſage, apply to CHARLES POTTER,

At Capt. Edmund Potter's.

Richmond, Oct. 6. 1800 3w

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt, (on the premiſes) to me executed, by Lewis De Gergue and Maria his wife, to ſecure a debt, due by ſaid L. De Gergue to Joſeph Gallego, I will ſell, for caſh, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the firſt day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Houſe, Out Houſes, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Shockoe creek, near the Free Maſon's Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. 1w

INFORMATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the fymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeft the human body, are chiefly of four kinds; viz. The Teres or large round worm, the Afcarides, or fmall maw worm, and laftly, the Tænia, or tape worm, fo called from its refemblance to tape, this is often many yards long and full of joints—it is moft hurtful and moft difficult to cure.

Among the fymptoms attending worms, are, difagreeable breath, efpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nofe, and about the feat—Convulfions and epileptic fits, and fometimes privation of fpeech.—Starting and grinding of the teeth in fleep.—Irregular appetite, fometimes loathing food and fometimes voracious.—Purging, with flimy and fœtid ftools.—Vomiting.—Large and hard belly.—Pains and ficknefs at the ftomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of fpirits.—Slow fever, with fmall and irregular pulfe—A dry cough.—Exceſſive thirſt.—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and fometimes the face bloated and flufhed

☞ Perſons afflicted with any of the above fymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with great ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and effectious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul, or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humor from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

AS UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS
Of both ſexes & of every age have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be ſeen in addition to thoſe already publiſhed.

THE GENUINE
PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable in France, Great-Britain and Italy, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other Lotions) and of unparralleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetter, ring worms, ſun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural eſſential perſpiration which is inſenſible to health.—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth.

The Damaſk Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped & ſore lips & every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful rofy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's
True and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHNS's
Genuine Eye Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes; whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheume, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the mall pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

An infallible and immediate cure, at once ſafe, without a particle of mercury or (any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition. It is univerſally eſteemed the moſt ſafe and pleaſant, as well as effectual remedy ever diſcovered, and may be uſed with the greateſt propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngeſt infants,

In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

THE TASTELESS
Ague and Fever Drops,

For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle

Theſe Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of AGUES generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropſies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. Many other Medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs. The Bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very nauſeous Medicine, and ſeldom taken in a ſufficient quantity, it very often kills, and Children and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore, and by S Pleaſants jun. (only) in Richmond.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers is recommended

Dr HAHN's ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly grateful to the inventor's feeling, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the United States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleſton and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

Facts of this concluſive nature, ſpeak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere affectation could do.

It is not indeed preſumptuouſly propoſed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every poſſible reaſon that can reſult from extenſive experience, for believing that a dose of theſe pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier ſtages of theſe diſeaſes, their uſe will very generally ſucceed in reſtoring health, and frequently in caſes eſteemed deſperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and in every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, & thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold if taken on its firſt appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach and ſevere head-ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing diſorders attendant on long voyages, and ſhould be procured, and carefully preſerved for uſe by every ſeaman.

Dr. Hahn has appointed R. Lee & Co. Baltimore, his wholeſale agents for the United States, and authorized them to place their ſignature on each box; without which none are genuine.

Sold in Richmond by S. PLEASANTS, June only.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May laſt, from the eſtate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not ſo black as ſome negroes, and has been branded on his cheek which may be ſeen as a ſcar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any perſon almoſt, but when cloſely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the ſaid negro went from Richmond with ſome captain of a veſſel for Norfolk, and paſſed by the name of Chriſtopher Sheppard. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid negro to me in the city of Richmond, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the ſtate, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamſon,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.
July 20 h, 1800. (w tf)

☞ *There will be a petition preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, to paſs an act to eſtabliſh a Seminary of Learning at the town of Peytonsburg, in the county of Pittſylvania, and to incorporate James Lynn, Rawley White, Clement M'Daniel, James Hurt, I. M. Williams, William Logan, Daniel Coleman, Stephen Coleman and Stokeley Turner, truſtees of the ſame.* Sept. 20, 1800.

Bail & Delivery Bonds
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

Republican Preſs.

WILLIAM DUANE, editor of the Philadelphia Aurora, being encouraged by many citizens to eſtabliſh a Preſs in the City of Waſhington—thinks it proper to adverti'e the citizens of the ſurrounding States, that ſhould encouragement adequate to the bare ſupport of the undertaking, be afforded, he will eſtabliſh a Preſs, under the ſuperintendance of his Son, during the receſs of congreſs; and will himſelf attend during the ſitting of the legiſlature. Particulars of the plan propoſed for the paper will be advertiſed in due time.

Republican printers in the neighbouring ſtates will pleaſe to give this notification a few inſertions.

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotſylvania county, near Frederickſburg, Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For ſale at Nine-pence each, compoſed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin		Nonpareil	
Spitſenburg		Whitlock's Cheeſe Apple	
Red Jennett		Lewis's do.	do.
Limber Twigs		Houſe	do.
Prior's Reds		Bell	do.
Glocester White Apple		Green	do.
Robinſon do.	do.	Herdon	do.
Mynum's Pannain		Beck's Ruſſitan	
Greenings		Meaker do.	
Hugh's Crabs		Longſtem	
Lewis's ditto		May apple	These apples ripen early
Waugh's ditto		June do.	
Hereford Redſtreaks		Jack do.	
Ladies Favorite		Queen do	
		Spice do.	

The moſt pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care uſed in preparing them for removal. Letters by poſt or otherwiſe, to ſaid Strachan, addreſſed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Frederickſburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 60 miles of the nurſery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nurſery price; and at any diſtance between 50 and 100 miles, not leſs than 2000 on the ſame terms. tiſt N.

At a court held for Goochland county, on July the 21ſt, 1800.

John Baſs and Nancy his wife, and Ambroſe Knight and Arpaſia his wife, which ſaid Nancy and Arpaſia are daughters and co-heirs of Matthew Vaughan, deceaſed, plts.

AGAINST

Mary Vaughan, widow and relict of Matthew Vaughan, deceaſed, James Vaughan, Hudſon Vaughan, Jack Vaughan and Waſhington Vaughan John H. Purrington and Clariſſa his wife, Daniel Thomas and Mary his wife, Elizabeth S Peers, Philip Rice and Patſy his wife, and Matilda Vaughan, which ſaid Jack, Matilda and Waſhington, are infants, and together with the ſaid James, Hudſon, Clariſſa, Mary, Elizabeth and Patſy, children and coheirs of the ſaid Matthew Vaughan, dec. defts. IN CHANCERY.

The decree made in this cauſe on the 22d day of May laſt is ſet aſide, and James Vaughan is appointed guardian to the infant defendants Jack, Matilda and Waſhington Vaughan, to defend them in this ſuit, and all the defendants except Mary Vaughan and John H. Purrington and Clariſſa his wife, file their anſwers to the plaintiffs' bill, to which the plaintiffs reply generally, and commiſſions to take depoſitions are awarded the plaintiffs, and thoſe defendants who have anſwered; and the ſaid defendants John H. Purrington and Clariſſa his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, It is ORDERED, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of November term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Richmond newſ. papers for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy, Teſt,
W. MILLER, c c.

COPPER & TIN WARE
Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of buſineſs; and begs leave to inform his friends & cuſtomers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be ſupplied with STILLS on the ſhorteſt notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all ſizes finiſhed and ready for delivery, made on the beſt and moſt improved principles, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as uſual.

☞ The higheſt caſh price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within ſeven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Weſtham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Poſſeſſion of both places may be had immediately, reſerving the privilege of ſecuring and removing the crops at preſent on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholeſale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,
For the Year 1801.

The Aſtronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia.
September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of land James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county one of 360, and the other of 280 acres) o prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments. P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t f)

I WANT TO PURCHASE
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
Barrel Staves.
JOSEPH GALLEGO.
May 15th, 1800.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſatisfactory information has been received that ſome contagious diſeaſe exiſts at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſeaſe, by cauſing the laws made and provided for that purpoſe to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to iſſue this Proclamation, injoining all veſſels coming from the ſaid port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other veſſels coming from ſaid port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore deſignated for ſuch ports reſpectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they ſeverally ſailed from the ſaid port of Norfolk. All captains and maſters of veſſels, ſailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwiſe they will expoſe themſelves to the penalties inflicted by the law in caſe of diſobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the ſaid ſeveral ports, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty, obſerving that due examination be made of all veſſels about to enter their reſpective ports, to aſcertain whence they came, and that they cauſe thoſe coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the ſtation appointed for the port to which they are bound, and alſo ſee that the quarantine above injoined be ſtrictly and faithfully performed, in all other reſpects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-third day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

(L. S.)

James Monroe.

To be Sold,
A well Finiſhed Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.
Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. t

Juſt Received,
And for ſale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Hiſtorical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity

March 24.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tueſday the 14th of October next, will be run over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, two fall three year old ſweepſtake of two mile heats, carrying 90 lbs. each.—Fourteen colts entered.

THE DAY FOLLOWING,
THE RICHMOND JOCKEY CLUB.
PURSE, of 300 dollars caſh.

ON THE THIRD DAY,
The purſe of the Proprietor of the courſe, of 200 dollars, caſh, three mile heats.

THE FOURTH DAY,
A ſingle two mile Sweepſtake, for 3 and 4 years old—entrance 50 dollars, to remain open till the evening preceding the firſt day's ſweepſtake. (wtr)

J. STEWART, Secretary

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 20th day of May laſt, a tall, ſtraight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, ſpeaks very faſt when a little agitated, and has ſuſtained a ſmall injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a huſband nt George, a mulatto man ſervant belonging to John Mayo, Eſq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his maſter about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is ſuſpected that the above woman has been entited or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro woman to me, or ſecure her in ſome jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

John Williamſon.
Richmond, Auguſt 23, 1800.

To be ſold, for ready money,

On Thurſday the 9th day of October next,
PART OF A
Tract of Land,

Lying in Louiſa County, known by the name of BOSWELL'S ORDINARY to include the improvements and to contain two hundred and ninety three acres; deſignated by bounds to be made known at the day of ſale; according to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. John Boſwell, deceaſed

RICHARD C. JOHNSON Ex'or
of THOMAS JOHNSON MINOR,
the only Executor of
Col. JOHN BOSWELL dec.

Notice.

In conſequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerſhip of
CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe having claims againſt it will pleaſe exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.
Carterſville, Auguſt 15, 1800. (tf)

Monday, Auguſt 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been eſtabliſhed in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the ſubſcriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, and of a yellow complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleaſants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round ſhouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Peterſburg, and will endeavour to paſs as a part of the Negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleaſants, deceaſed, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any perſon that will deliver them to me, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUTT.
May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Aſſortment of
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
ARE JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.
January 1, 1800. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Printing-Office,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
WITH
AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION
OF THE
PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Sept. 4.